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10/653,307	09/02/2003	Charles Cafrelli	03-793	2773

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EXAMINER

KHAKHAR, NIRAV K

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/653,307	Applicant(s) CAFRELLI ET AL.	
	Examiner NIRAV K. KHAKHAR	Art Unit 2167	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 December 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 20-29 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Remarks

1. This Office Action is made in response to the arguments and amendments filed 14 December, 2007.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oulid-Aissa, et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,687,363 (hereafter, "Oulid"), in view of Tso, et al., U.S. Pat. No. 6,385,602 (hereafter, "Tso").

As to **Claim 1**, Oulid discloses: a method for accessing information from an overall collection of metadata records, wherein the overall collection includes a local database of metadata records and a remote database of metadata records (col. 3, lines 1 – 13, referring to remote and local databases of records), and wherein each metadata record in the overall collection includes information regarding a particular digital media source, the method comprising:

in response to user interaction with a user interface, identifying at least one selection criterion for selecting metadata records from the overall collection (col. 21, lines 46 – 49, referring to filtering criteria that are conditions applied to all records during searching);

retrieving a candidate set of metadata records from the remote database (col. 3, lines 1 – 13, referring to receiving data from remote sources);

identifying a remote set of metadata records in the candidate set that satisfy the at least one selection criterion (col. 21, lines 46 – 49, referring to filtering results based on search criteria);

identifying a local set of metadata records in the local database that satisfy the at least one selection criterion (col. 3, lines 1 – 13, referring to searching local resources, and col. 21, lines 46 – 49, referring to filtering results based on search criteria);

merging the remote set and the local set to produce a merged set of metadata records that satisfy the at least one selection criterion (col. 3, lines 1 – 13, referring to merging the remote and local search results); and

displaying selected information from at least one metadata record in the merged set (col. 21, lines 40 – 45, referring to passing merged result set to user).

Oulid does not appear to explicitly disclose: selecting N records.

Tso discloses: selecting N records (col. 4, lines 64 – 66, referring to the engine retrieving a specified minimum number of search results, where N reads on a minimum number of search results).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in this art at the time of the invention, having the teachings of Oulid and Tso before him/her, to have modified the system of Oulid with the minimum number of results from Tso, in order to adequately supply the user with search results.

4. Claims 2, 3, 6, and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oulid, in view of Tso, as applied to Claim 1, further in view of Mastronardi, U.S. Pat. No. 6,346,951 (hereafter, “Mastronardi”).

As to **Claim 2**, Oulid, as modified, does not appear to explicitly disclose the limitation of: displaying at least one artist name.

Mastronardi discloses: displaying at least one artist name (col. 6, lines 8 – 9, referring to a display section that shows the artist name or group, making the artist name one of the possible pieces of information about a record in a result set).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in this art at the time of the invention, having the teachings of Oulid, Tso, and Mastronardi before him/her, to have further modified the system of Oulid with the display of an artist name from Mastronardi, in order to make the artist name one of the possible pieces of information about a record in a result set.

As to **Claim 3**, Oulid, as modified, does not appear to explicitly disclose the limitation of displaying at least one album title.

Mastronardi discloses: displaying at least one album title (col. 6, lines 5 – 7, referring to a display section that shows the album title, making the album title one of the possible pieces of information about a record in a result set).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in this art at the time of the invention, having the teachings of Oulid, Tso, and Mastronardi before him/her, to have further modified the system of Oulid with the display of an album title from Mastronardi, in order to make the album title one of the possible pieces of information about a record in a result set.

As to **Claim 6**, Oulid, as modified, does not appear to explicitly disclose the limitation of displaying at least one track name.

Mastronardi discloses displaying at least one track name (col. 1, lines 14 – 16, referring to displaying the titles of the works of music, making the song title one of the possible pieces of information about a record in a result set).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in this art at the time of the invention, having the teachings of Oulid, Tso, and Mastronardi before him/her, to have further modified the system of Oulid with the display of a song title from Mastronardi, in order to make the song title one of the possible pieces of information about a record in a result set.

As to **Claim 7**, Oulid, as modified, does not appear to explicitly disclose the limitation of displaying at least one cover graphic.

Mastronardi discloses displaying at least one cover graphic (col. 6, lines 4 – 5, referring to the display of an album cover graphic, making the cover one of the possible pieces of information about a record in a result set).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in this art at the time of the invention, having the teachings of Oulid, Tso, and Mastronardi before him/her, to have further modified the system of Oulid with the display of a cover from Mastronardi, in order to make the cover one of the possible pieces of information about a record in a result set.

5. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oulid, in view of Tso, as applied to Claim 1, further in view of Proehl, et al., U.S. Pat. No. 6,118,450 (hereafter, "Proehl").

As to **Claim 4**, Oulid, as modified, does not appear to explicitly disclose the limitation of: displaying at least one playlist title.

Proehl discloses: displaying at least one playlist title (Figs. 4 and 8, and col. 8, lines 44 – 50, referring to the display of a playlist title, making the playlist title of the possible pieces of information about a record in a result set).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in this art at the time of the invention, having the teachings of Oulid, Tso, and Proehl before him/her to have further modified the system of Oulid with the display of playlist titles from Proehl, in order to make the playlist title one of the possible pieces of information about a record in a result set.

6. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oulid, in view of Tso, as applied to Claim 1, further in view of Teng, et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,930,473 (hereafter, "Teng").

As to **Claim 5**, Oulid, as modified, does not appear to explicitly disclose the limitation of displaying at least one movie title.

Teng discloses: displaying at least one movie title (col. 13, line 63 through col. 14, line 8, referring to the display of movie identification, making the movie title of the possible pieces of information about a record in a result set).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in this art at the time of the invention, having the teachings of Oulid, Tso, and Teng before him/her, to have further modified the system of Oulid with the display of movie titles from Teng, in order to make movie titles one of the possible pieces of information about a record in a result set.

7. Claims 8 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oulid, in view of Tso, as applied to Claim 1, in view of Wehmeyer, U.S. Pat. No. 6,031,795 (hereafter, "Wehmeyer").

As to **Claim 8**, Oulid, as modified, does not appear to explicitly disclose the limitation of: selecting metadata records that fall within a consecutive range in the overall collection based on a predetermined ordering method.

Wehmeyer discloses: selecting metadata records that fall within a consecutive range in the overall collection based on a predetermined ordering method (col. 6, lines 53 – 56, referring to a sorted list of results, allowing for efficiency in user selection).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in this art at the time of the invention, having the teachings of Oulid, Tso and Wehmeyer before him/her, to have further modified the system of Oulid with the use of an ordering method from Wehmeyer, in order to increase the efficiency of user selections.

As to **Claim 9**, Oulid, as further modified, discloses alphabetic ordering based on artist name followed by album name (Wehmeyer, col. 6, lines 53 – 56, referring to alphabetical ordering of tracks).

8. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oulid, in view of Tso, further in view of Wehmeyer, yet further in view of Sampson, U.S. Pat. No. 5,390,113 (hereafter, "Sampson").

As to **Claim 10**, Oulid, as modified, discloses identifying the candidate set based on an initial search (Tso, col. 4, line 64 through col. 5, line 3, referring to further searching being required beyond the first).

Oulid, as modified, does not appear to explicitly disclose the limitation of:
obtaining a sparse map of the remote database.

Sampson discloses: obtaining a sparse map of the remote database; and
identifying a result set based on the sparse map (col. 4, lines 41 – 43, referring to
a sparse matrix being used for searching for records, increasing the efficiency of
the searching process).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in this art at the time of
the invention, having the teachings of Oulid, Tso, Wehmeyer, and Sampson
before him/her, to have yet further modified the system of Oulid with the use of a
sparse map from Sampson, in order to increase the efficiency of the searching
process.

9. Claims 11 – 13 and 16 – 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being
unpatentable over Oulid, in view of Tso, Wehmeyer, Mastronardi, and Sampson.

As to **Claim 11**, Oulid discloses: a method for accessing information from an
overall collection of metadata records, wherein each metadata record in the
overall collection includes information regarding a particular digital media source,
and wherein the overall collection including a local database of metadata records

and a remote database of metadata records (col. 3, lines 1 – 13, referring to remote and local databases of records), the method comprising:

in response to user interaction with a user interface, the user interface requesting particular records (col. 21, lines 46 – 49, referring to filtering criteria that are conditions applied to all records during searching);

identifying a candidate set of metadata records; retrieving the candidate set of metadata records from the remote database; merging the remote set and the local set to produce a merged set of metadata records (col. 3, lines 1 – 13, referring to remote and local databases of records);

providing the merged set of metadata records to the user interface; the user interface displaying selected information from at least one metadata record in the merged set (col. 21, lines 40 – 45, referring to passing merged result set to user).

Oulid does not appear to explicitly disclose the limitations of: each metadata record in the local database being associated with a local record number based on its order in the local database and a collection record number based on its order in the overall collection, each metadata record in the remote database being associated with a remote record number based on its order in the remote database and a collection record number based on its order in the overall collection, the user interface requesting a specified range of N collection record numbers, obtaining a sparse map of the remote database; identifying based on the sparse map, identifying a remote set of metadata records in the candidate set

that have collection record numbers in the specified range; identifying a local set of metadata records in the local database that have collection record numbers in the specified range; or producing a set of N metadata records.

Tso discloses: producing a set of N metadata records (col. 4, lines 64 – 66, referring to the engine retrieving a specified minimum number of search results, where N reads on a minimum number of search results).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in this art at the time of the invention, having the teachings of Oulid and Tso before him/her to have modified the system of Oulid with the minimum number of results from Tso, in order to adequately supply the user with search results.

Oulid, as modified, does not appear to explicitly disclose: each metadata record in the local database being associated with a local record number based on its order in the local database and a collection record number based on its order in the overall collection, each metadata record in the remote database being associated with a remote record number based on its order in the remote database and a collection record number based on its order in the overall collection, the user interface requesting a specified range of N collection record numbers, obtaining a sparse map of the remote database; identifying based on the sparse map, identifying a remote set of metadata records in the candidate set

that have collection record numbers in the specified range; or identifying a local set of metadata records in the local database that have collection record numbers in the specified range.

Wehmeyer discloses: each metadata record in the local database being associated with a local record number based on its order in the local database and a collection record number based on its order in the overall collection, each metadata record in the remote database being associated with a remote record number based on its order in the remote database and a collection record number based on its order in the overall collection (col. 1, lines 40 – 44, referring to track numbers and slot numbers, track numbers reading on record numbers in the local or remote databases, and combination of slot numbers and track numbers reading on a record number in the overall collection).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in this art at the time of the invention, having the teachings of Oulid, Tso, and Wehmeyer before him/her, to have further modified the system of Oulid with the use of an ordering method from Wehmeyer, in order to increase the efficiency of user selections.

Oulid, as further modified, does not appear to explicitly disclose the limitations of: the user interface requesting a specified range of N collection record numbers; obtaining a sparse map of the remote database;

identifying a candidate set of metadata records based on the sparse map;
identifying a remote set of metadata records in the candidate set that have
collection record numbers in the specified range; or
identifying a local set of metadata records in the local database that have
collection record numbers in the specified range.

Mastronardi discloses: the user interface requesting a specified range of N
collection record numbers (col. 2, lines 26 - 32, referring to selection of records
based on index);
identifying a remote set of metadata records in the candidate set that have
collection record numbers in the specified range (col. 2, lines 26 - 32, referring to
a range of indexes); and
identifying a local set of metadata records in the local database that have
collection record numbers in the specified range (col. 2, lines 26 - 32, referring to
a range of indexes).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in this art at the time of
the invention, having the teachings of Oulid, Tso, Wehmeyer, and Mastronardi
before him/her, to have yet further modified the system of Oulid with the display
of an cover from Mastronardi, in order to make the cover one of the possible
pieces of information about a record in a result set.

Oulid, as yet further modified, does not appear to explicitly disclose the limitations of: obtaining a sparse map of the remote database; or identifying a candidate set of metadata records based on the sparse map.

Sampson discloses: obtaining a sparse map of the remote database; and identifying a candidate set of metadata records based on the sparse map (col. 4, lines 41 – 43, referring to a sparse matrix being used for searching for records, increasing the efficiency of the searching process).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in this art at the time of the invention, having the teachings of Oulid, Tso, Wehmeyer, Mastronardi, and Sampson before him/her, to have yet further modified the system of Oulid with the sparse mapping of Sampson, in order to increase the efficiency of the searching process.

As to **Claim 12**, Oulid, as yet further modified, discloses: displaying at least one artist name (Mastronardi, col. 6, lines 8 – 9, referring to a display section that shows the artist name or group).

As to **Claim 13**, Oulid, as yet further modified, discloses: displaying at least one album title (Mastronardi, col. 6, lines 5 – 7, referring to a display section that shows the album title).

As to **Claim 16**, Oulid, as yet further modified, discloses: displaying at least one track name (Mastronardi, col. 1, lines 14 – 16, referring to displaying the titles of the works of music).

As to **Claim 17**, Oulid, as yet further modified, discloses: displaying at least one cover graphic (Mastronardi, col. 6, lines 4 – 5, referring to the display of an album cover graphic).

As to **Claim 18**, Oulid, as yet further modified, discloses: retrieving every Sth metadata record in the remote database to obtain a sparse set of metadata records (Sampson, col. 10, lines 39 – 52, referring to the retrieval of a flat file, which is a slice of a 3-dimensional data structure, said slice reading on every Sth record).

As to **Claim 19**, Oulid, as yet further modified, discloses: identifying a greatest lower bound metadata record in the sparse set by identifying which metadata record in the sparse set has the highest collection record number that does not exceed the lowest collection record number in the specified range (Sampson, col. 10, lines 39 – 52, referring to tallying entries to an incremented summary); and

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identifying a set of N+S consecutive remote record numbers, beginning with the remote record number of the greatest lower bound metadata record (Sampson, col. 10, lines 39 – 52, referring to variable-length combinations results).

10. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oulid, in view of Tso, Wehmeyer, Mastronardi, and Sampson, and further in view of Proehl.

As to **Claim 14**, Oulid, as modified, does not appear to explicitly disclose the limitation of: displaying at least one playlist title.

Proehl discloses: displaying at least one playlist title (Figs. 4 and 8, and col. 8, lines 44 – 50, referring to the display of a playlist title, making the playlist title of the possible pieces of information about a record in a result set).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in this art at the time of the invention, having the teachings of Oulid, Tso, Wehmeyer, Mastronardi, Sampson and Proehl before him/her to have further modified the system of Oulid with the display of playlist titles from Proehl, in order to make the playlist title one of the possible pieces of information about a record in a result set.

11. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oulid, in view of Tso, Wehmeyer, Mastronardi, and Sampson, and further in view of Teng.

As to **Claim 15**, Oulid, as modified, does not appear to explicitly disclose the limitation of displaying at least one movie title.

Teng discloses: displaying at least one movie title (col. 13, line 63 through col. 14, line 8, referring to the display of movie identification, making the movie title of the possible pieces of information about a record in a result set).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in this art at the time of the invention, having the teachings of Oulid, Tso, Wehmeyer, Mastronardi, Sampson and Teng before him/her, to have further modified the system of Oulid with the display of movie titles from Teng, in order to make movie titles one of the possible pieces of information about a record in a result set.

Response to Arguments

12. Applicant's arguments have been fully considered and are persuasive.

Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of the above references.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to NIRAV K. KHAKHAR whose telephone number is (571)270-1004. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John R. Cottingham can be reached on (571) 272-7079. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/John R. Cottingham/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2167

Nirav K Khakhar
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